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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

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CAMPAIGN TO EXTERMINATE FORMER CULTURE LAUNCHED IN HANOI

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 21, 34

[Article by Bui Thanh, Deputy Director, Hanoi Culture and Information Service: "Eliminate Reactionary and Degenerate Culture, Build Wholesome Cultural Life in the Capital"]

[Text] In past years, the people's cultural and spiritual life in the Capital has gradually developed toward building a new regime, a new economy, a new culture and a new man. Stepped up cultural, literary and artistic activities, professional as well as nonprofessional, have positively influenced the change in political views, feelings and life patterns of a large number of people, stimulating them to strive for beautiful revolutionary acts and a lofty raison d'etre, and to carry out the political tasks of the Capital.

Apart from these positive aspects, a number of unlawful cultural activities have recently appeared in the city, either stealthily or openly. A number of people bought, sold and rented various kinds of decadent and noxious books. Unwholesome musical records and tapes have become a profitable merchandise for crooked vendors and were played in many refreshment bars and a number of private homes...

The use, storage and circulation of reactionary and degenerate cultural products have poisoned the healthy cultural life of the people in the capital and violated state laws.

In concert with Ho Chi Minh City and other friendly provinces, Hanoi has conducted drives to control, trace down and eliminate all that baneful trash. Relying upon the masses and basic installations, these drives were properly and carefully prepared. A few months ago, the four city wards began directing all subwards to investigate and draw up lists of cultural product dealers, and of families still using decadent music. Hoan Kiem and Hai Ba Trung Wards conducted pilot controls in a subward and a number of key basic installations. For this reason, the Wards have had experience in guiding the organization of forces and methods of struggle.

Acting promptly, methodically and simultaneously, all subwards in Ba Dinh Ward spent a couple of days strictly inspecting over 20 bookstands and over 100 households using decadent music. Dong Da, a relatively larger ward, carried out an appropriate plan aimed at initially inspecting six key subwards to draw experiences before going into the remaining subwards. Hoan Kiem, a ward with the largest

number of stands selling old books and newspapers and with many households using prohitibed musical tapes and records, concentrated control on key spots. The key control point for the whole city is the Hoa Binh market zone. There, hundreds of cadres, organized into fully staffed inspection units simultaneously checked all record and tape vendors and caught them in the very act of playing decadent music for promoting merchandise and attracting customers. The control drive occurred at a time when the market was crowded, thus complicating the situation; however, it was welcomed and supported by the masses and so it was properly carried out in terms of maintaining order and security, detecting and strictly handling violations. The masses also told the control units where unlawful dealers had concealed their merchandises. Due to reliance on the masses and careful preparation, the control drive at Hoa Binh market was carried out promptly, neatly, orderly, and in keeping with the law, creating a good effect on public opinion. In Trang Tien subward, with the people's help, a control unit went straight into those households which were using yellow music. In Hang Buom subward, acting on information furnished by the masses, another unit discovered a clandestine "rental library" of pornographic books, and confiscated the evidence. The struggle on the cultural and ideological front and the task of cultural management at basic and subward levels have drawn special attention. Due to the participation and coordination of subward sectors and mass organizations, and to the awareness of a large number of people at the primary level, the struggle in and management of culture was effective and achieved good results. Van Mieu subward (Dong Da Ward) has directed neighborhood units and mass organizations to visit families which owned decadent cultural products, to explain to them, and persuade them to voluntarily surrender or destroy these products. A number of families have made written pledges to neighborhood units and subward officials not to read and listen to degenerate and reactionary books, newspapers, records and music sheets.

As a result of these control drives, Hanoi City has seized 10 tons of noxious books and newspapers and thousands of prohibited musical tapes and records. The Hanoi people's court has tried and meted out appropriate sentences to a number of people for storing and disseminating reactionary and degenerate cultural products. The unanimous wish is that the struggle to protect the cultural life in Hanoi be maintained on a permanent and stronger manner, so as to remove all negative manifestations damaging to the new and healthy culture, which we have been industriously building.

The Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has held seminars on music aesthetics, in which a large number of youths took part, with a view to educating them about how to tie in proper love for music with acquisition of moral virtues.

Fully utilizing clubs and conference rooms, the Hanoi cultural sector has organized symposia with pictorial illustrations, to guide the masses about aesthetics; to strongly develop rich and multiform cultural and artistic activities; to step up the mass artistic movement; and to urge artists to base their future creative works on Hanoi so as to serve its people. At the same time, the cultural sector has strengthened management and control of artistic performances, movie showings and publicity in urban and suburban areas.

The struggle to eliminate reactionary and degenerate cultural products has positively contributed to preserving and improving the cultural life of the people in the capital, making it more vivid, cheerful and wholesome.

9213

CSO: 4209/207

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES HELD

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "Haiphong, Binh Tri Thien and Ben Tre Hold Party Organization Delegate Congresses"]

[Text] On 11 January, the party organization of Haiphong held its 8th Congress, which was attended by 460 delegates.

Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau was introduced by the Central Committee as a candidate at the municipal party organization congress.

In his opening address, Bui Quang Tao, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, presented various matters regarding viewpoints and methods that had to be fully understood when engaged in research and debate in order to contribute opinions to the documents of the Central Committee.

The delegates attending the congress heard Do Muoi present the 10 main points in the resolution of the 11th Party Plenum concerning the economic and social guidelines and tasks for 1982. He presented the tremendous potentials of the port city and expressed the confidence that, through the congresses on the various levels, the Haiphong municipal party organization will bring about new changes, strongly encourage the emulation movement of the masses and successfully carry out the tasks of the 1982 state plan.

On 12 January, Binh Tri Thien Province held its 3rd Party Organization Delegate Congress, which was attended by 452 delegates from the basic party organizations and the district, city and municipal party organizations.

Following the opening address delivered by Bui San, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, Thai Ba Nghiem, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, reported to the congress on the results of the congresses of the installation, district, municipal and city party organizations and on the matters to be researched and discussed at the congress of provincial party organization delegates.

The party organization congresses on the various levels contributed many opinions and expressed agreement with the documents of the Party Central Committee to be presented at the 5th Congress of the Party.

The Ben Tre provincial party organization has held its 3rd Delegate Congress, which was attended by 380 delegates from more than 400 basic party organization.

Relating them to the actual situation of the locality, the delegates expressed agreement with the strategic guidelines and tasks, with the socio-economic goals and the other tasks set forth within the various documents. At the same time, they contributed many specific, practical opinions to each portion of the documents.

7809
CSO: 4209/203

MANAGEMENT WEAKNESSES ANALYZED, IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 5, Oct 81 pp 13-23

[Article by Nguyen Lang: "Some Thoughts on Improving the Organization of Economic Management in Our Country"]

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of our state and in order to help prepare for the 5th National Congress of Delegates of the Vietnam Communist Party, there have been many articles researching and evaluating the economic management situation in our country; through these articles, we have conducted a review, to some extent, supporting the effort to lead and guide the process of our country's economic construction and development in the period of transition to large-scale socialist production.

At present, there are several difficult problems within our country's economy that have been resolved slowly, problems that have adversely affected many areas of society and politics and created an environment in which our new enemies, the Chinese expansionists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and every other reactionary force, are making every effort to "undermine our country's economy each day and cause us to encounter incalculable difficulties."(1)

We have studied the evaluation of our country's economic management presented in the research projects that have been published, including the two books published by Su That Publishing House and the Social Sciences Publishing House in 1980. At the same time, we have restudied the evaluation of this work presented in a number of resolutions of the Vietnam Communist Party and several reports by the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly on the economic situation and the tasks of the state plan.

From these documents and books, we have combined and drawn a number of evaluations of the main shortcomings in economic management. They are:

1. A less than full understanding that the special characteristics of the new situation are closely linked to the shift from one revolutionary stage to another and the slowness with which we have rectified and overcome the shortcomings regarding loose management... These shortcomings have been discussed, to one degree or another and in one form or another, at the 3rd Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party and in the report of the government to the 4th Legislature of the National Assembly (February 1974). In 1980, a report presented to the National Assembly talked about an inertia impeding our economic management activities.

2. The shortcomings in the organization of the management apparatus, which assume many different specific forms, such as the following:

--A cumbersome structure working at cross purposes;

--Departmentalism, partialism, decentralization and a lack of socialist cooperation;

--The failure to fulfill functions and the lack of a clear division of levels and tasks;

--Conservatism, relying upon the upper level, superficiality;

--An unstable apparatus, etc.

The shortcomings in this field have also been mentioned, in one form or another and to one degree or another, in many documents, from the proceedings of the 3rd Congress of the Party to the resolution of the 9th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee as well as in reports to the National Assembly dating back to 1958 and reports on the situation surrounding the implementation of the 1980 plan and the 1981 plan.

3. The shortcomings in cadre work range from the evaluation that cadres still have many weaknesses in the field of economic management and in the field of the organization of implementation to the many cases involving the inefficient utilization of cadres. The shortcomings in this field have also been mentioned in various documents, such as the ones mentioned above.

4. The shortcomings in defining and establishing the organization mechanism of management(2) assume many different specific forms, such as the following:

--The bureaucratic-subsidization mode of production and business;

--Systems of responsibility and discipline that are not strict and the failure to promptly deal with shortcomings;

--A system of law that is incomplete, is not scrupulously obeyed, etc;

--Work methods and work systems that are in need of improvement;

--Systems and policies that are no longer suitable but have not been supplemented or revised (prices, wages, bonuses and so forth);

--Many negative phenomena (misappropriation, waste, authoritarianism and so forth) that have not been overcome;

--The need to improve planning;

--Distribution that is much in the nature of distribution based on averages, etc.

The shortcomings in this field have also been discussed in many resolutions of the party, from the resolution of the 5th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee to the

[illegible] (December, 1975 Decision).

[illegible] documents mentioned [illegible] (1968) member of the [illegible] considered to be [illegible] aspects of the [illegible] production, as [illegible] analysis [illegible] by [illegible] management [illegible] strong issues [illegible] socialist production.

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[illegible] the national economy, [illegible] closely linked to [illegible] objective management [illegible] ture. For example, [illegible] in terms of the [illegible] assembly, the Council of

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--In the relationship between the people's committees and the bureaus (or industrial committees, for example) and the basic production-business units of this specialized sector, is the object of the people's committee's management the bureau (or committee) or the basic production-business unit? In practice, the universal tendency is to consider the people's committee to be the level directly above the basic unit, consequently, the difference between a functions management agency and an agency that manages an economic-technical sector has been abolished; at the same time, it has become necessary for the people's committee to become involved in guiding the production and business of the basic units and, as a result, the people's committee has strayed far from its primary task of organizing and regulating the coordination of the activities of the economic-technical sectors.

--In supply operations and the transportation of supplies, the related sectors have not undertaken the work of delivering supplies directly to production-business organizations in accordance with supply plans, thereby creating difficulties in the implementation of the national economic plan. Under these circumstances, instead of supervising and helping these sectors fulfill their function, we have seen the emergence of a trend among sectors and localities to organize supply businesses and transport supplies to their subordinate organizations. We have also seen the emergence of the phenomenon of compelling enterprises to perform this work on their own, which has led us to the point of evaluating a skilled enterprise director as one who is able to procure the necessary supplies; as a result, we have caused directors to not fully concentrate on their task of coordinating the various factors of the production-business process in the most efficient manner possible. These are phenomena that reflect a multi-component system that is not fulfilling its function, failing to do so in a chain-reaction fashion.

Within the framework of this principle, other manifestations can be mentioned, such as bureaucratic centralism, allowing departmentalism and partialism to occur, the lack of socialist cooperation, the failure to implement the principle of working in accordance with the lines of command, confusing the role of the secretary assisting the commander with the role of the assistant or the role of the staff agencies, etc.

2.2 When the structure of the system includes elements that are not suitable, it causes the system to operate abnormally and influences the efficiency of the system. When applied to a natural system, this principle is clearly evident. It is evident, for example, when a cancer cell emerges within the body of a human or salt water becomes mixed with fuel for internal combustion engines. When applied to the organizational system of the subjective management apparatus, this principle is manifested in many areas, such as the following:

--In the formation and development of specialized components in charge of supply operations, transportation, building and so forth that are directly subordinate to the ministries, provinces, municipalities and production-business organizations; this situation has caused the apparatus to become cumbersome, caused the division of responsibilities to be less than precise, caused the phenomenon of working at cross purposes, etc.

--In allowing negative factors(6) to exist and develop, such as the habits of small-scale producers and the "king and his subjects" style of work, which has developed

into "the warehouse custodian is more powerful than the commander." In this field, it is necessary to give thought to other causes resulting from the impact of external factors that have disrupted our thinking and actions and then led to a prolonged lack of strict discipline and a prolonged lack of strict and timely penalties and awards.

Within the scope of this principle, it is possible to cite many other manifestations, such as allowing a number of cases to occur in which instead of assigning persons in a manner suited to the organization, the organization is established to suit certain persons.

2.3 There is also the case in which initiative is taken to introduce new, positive elements within the system for the purpose of improving, perfecting and enhancing it. Applyed to natural systems, this principle can also be clearly seen; it can be see, for example, in the introduction of an automated calendar component within the structure of an ordinary watch or the installation of a safety valve in a pressure boiler. Within the organizational system of the subjective management apparatus, similar phenomena occur, such as the following:

--The establishment of federations of enterprises in order to turn the two-level organizational system into a three-level organizational system;

--The organizing of product groups, joint businesses, etc;

--The introduction of the organized and disciplined workstyle and habits of the working class in place of the liberal, haphazard workstyle of the small-scale producer.

However, in the implementation of this principle, special attention must be given to a number of special characteristics that are somewhat in the nature of a standard. They are:

--When introducing a new element into the system, attention must be given to determining the changes that will occur in subjective and objective management in order to take appropriate, well coordinated measures. For example, in the establishment of federations of enterprises, the objective management of the ministry shifted from the enterprises to the federations of enterprises and, at the same time, the subjective management of the enterprises shifted from the ministry to the agency managing the federation of enterprises. As a result of not being fully aware of this shift, a number of regulations governing the division of labor, the division of tasks, procedures and so forth were not changed and this caused the federations of enterprises to lack the conditions needed to play the role intended for them and caused the new system that was formed to be less than effective.

--When a new element or a new organizational category emerges, it is necessary to adopt corresponding, precise concepts and definitions in order to avoid having this new element or category understood in many different ways, which disrupts thinking and actions. For example, "federation of enterprises" is used to denote all the member enterprises under a newly formed subjective management organization (the agency managing the federation of enterprises); at the same time, however, there is also the phenomenon of considering the federation of enterprises to only be the agency managing

the federation of enterprises and a number of subordinate organizations. Or, the district is understood by this definition to be a subjective management level within the governmental organizational system and understood as a small system with corresponding subjective management (the district level government) and objective management.

--In order to introduce a new element within the system, it is necessary to create the premises needed for the system to accept the new element in an organic manner. For example, it was necessary to redefine the functions and tasks of the various levels and supplement and change procedures in order to turn the two-level organizational system of management into a three-level system when the federation of enterprises, a new element, was introduced into the system.

When introducing new elements to replace old elements of the system, it is necessary to accurately define the purpose (the need to change the organizational system) and the positive and negative impacts that might occur in order to take appropriate measures. For example, in the organizing of the process of agricultural production, the planning and construction of the water conservancy system must be based on natural geographic area, consequently, they go beyond the scale of cooperatives (are district-wide and province-wide in scale). However, the cultivation of rice plants and the harvesting of rice do not absolutely require organizations that are village-wide in scale or on the scale of joint villages; and, this is being vividly proven by reality. However, we must also realize the requirements of initiating specialized farming, protecting crops and introducing new technologies into agricultural production in order to "turn agriculture into industry, that is, into a sector of the commodity economy"(?), requirements which do not tolerate the organizing of agricultural production on the scale of individual families by the small farmer economy.

The failure to correctly recognize and comprehend these characteristics will lead to continuous and unnecessary organizational upheavals that will cause the system to lose its stability and suffer a serious decline in its efficiency (which can be compared to a machine system that is always being dismantled in order to add or subtract one component or another). The phenomena of merging or separating units within the field of the organization of industry, agriculture and so forth or within the field of the organization of the provinces, districts and villages are rather persuasive manifestations.

Generally speaking, as regards the organization of the subjective management apparatus of the national economy, the following several primary problems can be cited:

--We have allowed the emergence and development of many negative factors that have had the effect of undermining our organizational system. As a result, our subjective management apparatus, although it is a progressive organization, has, in actuality, become an ineffective organization that does not reflect its progressive nature.

--In the introduction of new elements for the purpose of improving and perfecting the organizational system, we have acted without careful deliberation and comprehensive examination, consequently, a situation has been caused in which the organizational system lacks the stability needed to have a positive impact.

The two problems mentioned above have had a simultaneous impact and led to specific shortcomings, many aspects of which have been discussed in the official documents of the party and state as well as in special research projects that have been published.

The primary causes of these problems lie in the following several fields:

--The lack of a full awareness of the progressive nature of the organizational system of the subjective management apparatus of our country's national economy;

--An inappropriate understanding and application of the special characteristic of taking the initiative and bringing about a qualitative change during the period of transition to socialism;

--A lack of systematic research of the subjects of science supporting organizational work.

3. The problems regarding cadres.

To begin with, in our opinion, attention must be given to the relationship between the management apparatus and the cadre issue. In actuality, the management apparatus operates primarily as a result of the combined activities of the persons working within the constituent components of the apparatus; it can also be said that workers are the primary constituent component of the management apparatus. Although the instruments of labor and other material means in use (computers, communications equipment, information and so forth) are assuming an increasingly important role in management work, the workers within the management apparatus, especially the corps of leadership cadres (cadres in charge) in the various elements of the system, continue to play a decisiv role as far as the effectiveness of management, in general, and economic management, in particular, is concerned. For this reason, once a clear and precise objective (guideline or line) has been established, the matter of organizing cadres(8) is of decisive significance and,"in the final analysis, is determined by the cadre policy, by cadre work."(9)

Here, it is necessary to be fully aware of the two-way relationships between the organization of the management apparatus and the corps of cadres of the apparatus:

--Although the management apparatus is organized by persons, once it has been formed, it has a reciprocal impact and controls the activities of the persons within its system of activities, thereby making it impossible for persons to do anything other than fulfill their stipulated function.

--On the other hand, when persons who "are elements of the organization think and act in a manner contrary to the demands of the organization and the organization either fails to provide the necessary guarantees in terms of standards, rules of behavior and regulations governing activities in order to compel them to correct their mistakes or is not strong enough to compel them to comply with the standards, regulations and decisions of the organization"(10), the consequence is that the incorrect thoughts and actions of these persons directly cause our management apparatus to become ineffective and incapacitated. When constituent components of the management

apparatus do not correctly fulfill the function or task assigned to them and the apparatus is weakened as a result, "every person within it becomes weak and ineffective because it is an organization lacking the attributes of an organization."(11)

On the basis of understanding the above mentioned relationships between the organization and cadres, let us try to gain a more detailed understanding of the evaluation of the shortcomings in cadre work mentioned above.

In 1980, we had approximately 260,000 persons who have a college level education or higher(12), including about 3,400 persons who have a post-graduate education (1.35 percent of the total number mentioned above). However, we continue to evaluate our corps of cadres as being weak and deficient in the field of economic management and in the field of organizing implementation; the reason for this is the fact that, in many cases, the assignment and utilization of cadres are unsuitable. Thus, in which areas are this weakness and deficiency and this unsuitability manifested and, on this basis, which corrective steps can be taken? An initial study conducted at several agencies shows us the following:

In Ministry A, there are 2,652 cadres who have a college level education (1,735 of whom are in the technical sectors, 471 of whom are in the economic sectors and 446 of whom are in the other sectors) but only 472 of them continued their education after graduating from college. These persons who continued their education beyond college are grouped as follows:

--Of the cadres who graduated in technical fields, 115 persons continued their study of economics, 14 on the post-graduated level, 156 persons attended advanced political training classes and 65 persons studied foreign languages.

--Of the cadres who graduated in the field of economics, 22 continued their study of economics, 11 on the post-graduate level, 54 attended advanced political training classes and 10 studied foreign languages.

--Of the cadres who graduated in the other sectors, 11 studied economics, 9 attended advanced political training classes and 2 studied foreign languages.

If we delve more deeply and investigate the corps of cadres in charge on the line department, staff department and institute levels and the bureau level within the ministry agency, the following situation existed in 1980 within Ministry B:

--On the line department, staff department and institute levels, of the 71 persons who held the position of chief or deputy chief, 3 persons had a post-graduate education, 34 had a college level education and 4 had a specialized middle level education. During the 5-year period from 1976 to 1980, 42 of the cadres holding these positions were sent to school, 14 to study economic management, 10 to continue their education on the post-graduate level, 8 to study on the specialized middle school level and 10 to study foreign languages.

--On the office level subordinate to the line departments, staff departments and institutes of the ministry, of the 153 persons holding the positions of chief or

deputy chief, 4 persons had a specialized middle level education. During the 5-year period from 1976 to 1980, of the cadres holding these positions, 80 were sent to school, 26 to study economic management, 19 to study foreign languages, 18 to study on the post-graduate level and 17 to study on the specialized middle school level. In Bureau C, for example, of the 228 persons holding the positions of bureau and enterprise director and assistant director and office chief and assistant chief of the bureau, 128 persons have a college level education (36 in economics). Of these 128 persons, 70 have continued their education since graduating, 28 of whom have studied economics.

Under these circumstances, it is necessary to give attention to one requirement, the requirement of providing cadres with advanced training in the spirit of having them study the field in which they are working. If we take a close look at two agencies subordinate to the ministry, we see the following specific situation:

--The Planning Department has 15 persons who have a college level education: 4 graduated in economics-planning, 3 graduated as economic engineers and 8 graduated in the technical sectors (between 1963 and 1980). Of these 15 persons, 5 persons continued their studies under the middle level political program (4 of whom graduated in economics-planning) and 1 economic engineer studied economic management.

--In the Institute of Project Planning, 107 persons have a college level education: 2 are economic cadres, 88 are technical cadres and 17 are cadres in the other sectors. Of these 107 persons, 25 have continued their education: 7 technical cadres and 1 economic cadre have studied under the middle level political program, 12 technical cadres and 2 cadres of the other sectors have studied sector and economic management, 2 technical cadres have studied foreign languages and 1 technical cadre has studied on the post-graduate level.

A similar situation exists on the enterprise level. This method of learning has led to situations such as the following: at D. Enterprise, although the director and the chief of the technical office have college level technical educations, the applied research technical plan for 1981 included a project to research, design and manufacture a copper wire (small "Chuot")drawing machine. This project was certified by Bureau C and forwarded by it to the science-technology committee of the municipality, which approved the project and included it in the plan. Meanwhile, B. College had such a machine and was not using it at full capacity. On the ministry level, a similar situation exists as seen in the fact that although the party and state have always defined subsidiary food crops as grain, it was not until roughly 16 years after the victory of Dien Bien Phu that the grain and food sector acknowledged the success of one project, the processing of sweet potatoes into malt.

On the other hand, when talking about the advanced training of cadres, attention must be given to the fact that when changing the job of a cadre, it is necessary to provide suitable supplementary knowledge so that the cadre can fulfill his function and task in his new position. For example, when fulfilling a staff function, the chief of the planning office of an enterprise must, when faced with the question what to produce, rely upon the project planning task of the enterprise for an answer. However, the chief of the planning department of an industrial ministry cannot solve the mathematical problems and carry out the project planning tasks

of the enterprises subordinate to the ministry for the purpose of finding an answer. Clearly, different work positions require different knowledge in order to find specific solutions and establish specific plans supporting economic management. However, if we examine in detail the case of the comrades in charge of the planning department of the above mentioned ministry, we see:

--The chief of the department was once an office chief of an enterprise who was appointed as an office chief of the ministry. Shortly after completing his college education in economics-planning, he was put in charge of the department (first as a deputy chief and then the chief).

--One deputy chief was once a deputy office chief of an enterprise; after completing his college education in economics and planning, he was appointed to the positions of deputy office chief, office chief and deputy department chief.

--Another deputy department chief, after graduating as an engineer, was appointed deputy chief and then chief of an enterprise office and later appointed to the position of deputy department chief.

The only additional study undertaken by these three comrades involved attending a middle level political class and teaching themselves foreign languages.

Whereas the above mentioned shortcomings are found in the training, retraining and advanced training of the corps of cadres, in the promotion and utilization of cadres, we find the phenomenon of cadres who possess a low level of specialized knowledge are holding positions in which they are directly in charge of persons who have a higher level of specialized knowledge. For example:

--In the agency of Ministry B, there are 47 office chiefs and deputy chiefs who do not hold a diploma (of 153 persons) and 30 line department, staff department and institute chiefs and deputy chiefs who do not hold a diploma (of 71 persons).

--In the nine enterprises subordinate to Bureau C, there are 12 directors and deputy directors who have a college level education (of 28 persons) and 109 office chiefs and deputy chiefs of the enterprises who have a college level or specialized middle school education (of approximately 180 persons)but 10 of these persons in charge only have a middle level education while cadres subordinate to them have a college level education. On the other hand, there are 27 office chiefs and deputy chiefs who do not hold a diploma but who have cadres under them that have a college or specialized middle level education.

Although it is not systematic or complete, the information presented above can be used as a preliminary basis for a number of important observations:

--The corps of cadres, in general, and the corps of cadres leading the economic management apparatus, in particular, have begun to be standardized as seen in their specialized training (specialized middle school, college and post-graduate) and their political qualities (training classes on different levels).

--This standardized corps of cadres has one main drawback, namely, that it does not regularly receive advanced training in order to correct the invisible and material attrition of knowledge and does not receive appropriate training suited to specific job positions. As a result, there is the possibility that this corps will find itself under the circumstance of providing management primarily on the basis of its experience instead of meeting the requirement of using theory to shed light on practice, gaining practical experience and developing it into theory in order to guide the activities involved in transforming practice in the process of bringing about a qualitative change within our country's economy in order to advance to large-scale socialist production.

There are many reasons for the situation described above but, in our opinion, the following several reasons have been of primary importance:

--The policy on the elementary training, advanced training and utilization of cadres is incomplete and lacking in detail. Today, 8 years after its issuance, Political Bureau resolution 225 on cadre work is still not being thoroughly implemented and was recently supplemented by resolution 32.

--The programs and organization of the elementary training, retraining and advanced training of cadres are incomplete and lacking in detail, as seen in the lack of specific programs supporting the requirement of providing retraining and post-college advanced training suited to each specialized sector, each function and each job position and in the failure to focus satisfactory efforts on organizing post-college advanced training (importance is only being attached to post-graduate training).

In addition, attention must be directed to another reason, one that is closely linked to the special characteristics of our society, namely, the habits and style of the small-scale producer, which have become deeply ingrained in our subconsciousness. They cause management cadres to make unconscious mistakes, sometimes serious mistakes. For example, in order to maintain the stability of the price system for a long period of time when the factors in the formation of prices have undergone very large changes, the management of the national economy must create qualitative changes, etc.

4. Problems regarding the organizational mechanism of management.

As mentioned above, the organizational mechanism of management is organically related to the management apparatus, to the corps of cadres of this apparatus. Here, we shall examine this relationship, primarily the relationship between the mechanism and the management apparatus.

First, mistakes within the management apparatus have caused the operational mechanism to develop in a negative direction, as seen in the following several cases.

--As a result of the supply sector and the transport sector not delivering supplies to the enterprise, the enterprise director, instead of focusing his efforts on coordinating the factors of the production process in the most efficient manner possible, must concern himself with "procuring supplies." On the other hand, as the

agencies on the level above the enterprise, the services (bureaus) and federations of enterprises also must focus a suitable amount of effort on this common task in order to create favorable objective conditions for the enterprise, which leads to the organizing of an agency in charge of developing supply sources and doing business in supplies. At the same time, although it realizes the negative nature of the situation, the responsible agency is still reluctant to make a decision and take the necessary steps to correct the situation. For example, an enterprise in Hanoi was given an issue form for 50 tons of raw materials in the South; when it went to pick up the materials, it was required to pay 50,000 dong in cash before the transportation of these materials could be arranged. Bureau C had no choice but to "respectfully forward" the matter to the people's committee for a decision and the people's committee was forced to solve the problem by permitting the expenditure to be made (outside the cash management system). This incident can be analyzed from many different perspectives; however, it is clear that, in this incident, the organizational mechanism of management was violated. For example, the system of law and the responsibility system were not thoroughly implemented, the line-staff work method and system were not implemented, etc.

--As a result of not correctly defining the function and role of the federations of enterprises within the three-level organizational system, the functions management agencies of the ministries have continued to operate in the old way, thus causing the ministries to intervene in the day to day management work of the enterprises and, in a number of cases, causing the federations of enterprises to become an intermediary administrative level.

--Because the district--as represented by the people's committee on this level--are the level above the basic units, the task of organizing management by sector and coordinating these sectors has become obscured and, in actuality, the management activities of the district people's committee have become bogged down in administrative activities and not gone beyond the functions management style of management.

Secondly, due to the mistakes in the mechanism, the management apparatus has been weakened, as seen in the following:

--Many systems and policies that were established between the years from 1954 to 1960 have still not been revised to be consistent with the new situation, which has developed in every respect. For example, the slowness with which we have revised the price and wage systems has been one of the causes of the phenomena of "putting the cart before the horse" and "the warehouse custodian being more powerful than the commander." Another reason has been the use of organizational mergers to correct the lack of unity of interests among production-business organizations.

--Due to the lack of suitable systems and policies, the role of the distribution and circulation agencies has been weakened and a flow of goods and money outside the scope of state management has been opened.

--As a result of establishing too large a role for the management of the enterprises and basic units within the production-business system, we have, in actuality, failed to promptly improve and perfect the economic management of the level above the enterprise and weakened the role of the agencies managing economic-technical sectors as well as the role of the various levels of government(13), etc.

Thirdly, due to incorrect work methods, the apparatus has been weakened and correct procedures have lost their effectiveness, as seen in the following:

--As a result of not employing the "specialist" method, soliciting the opinions and implementing the right of collective ownership of workers have become "form for form's sake" practices. For example, the opinions contributed by the Confederation of Trade Unions to the state plan are actually only contributed by a number of committees of the Confederation of Trade Unions Agency. Meanwhile, Trade Union members who are cadres who possess the required knowledge and specialized skills are not asked what their opinions are and do not contribute their opinions.

--Awards and penalties that are not timely or strict have weakened the system of responsibility, created the conditions for the malady of bureaucratic administrativism-subsidization to develop and caused work methods involving collusion to overpower the organized and disciplined work methods of the dictatorship of the proletariat state.

--The failure to respect the reporting system and the information system has resulted in imprecise evaluations of the situation and unsatisfactory decisions that have weakened the role of the commander, of the centralized, unified management system.

Fourthly, the remnants of the old social system, especially the remnants of small-scale production, and, at the same time, the infiltration and coordination (both spontaneous and conscious) of hostile forces have weakened the management apparatus and the organizational mechanism of management. This is evident in the following several areas:

--The failure to take determined steps to prevent and abolish bureaucracy, mis-appropriation, waste and so forth has weakened the effectiveness of socialist management and the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

--Departmentalism, localism, the thinking of doing as one sees fit and so forth have broken the unity of our goals, organization and actions, caused the system of management organizations to lose its organizational attributes and weakened our strength.

The special danger of this phenomenon is that it makes it difficult to discern that which is right and that which is wrong, between the enemy and ourselves and causes the organization to fall to pieces by creating a lack of unity between form and content. Consider, for example, our difficulties in evaluating the movement to increase the size of agricultural cooperatives, in evaluating the role of state-operated commerce, etc.(14)

Some Initial Proposals

On the basis of the analyses presented above, we feel that we can make the following several general observations:

1. Organizational work must be examined as a unified system of apparatus organizations (the organizational structure of the management apparatus, the organizational structure

of production and the information organization), the cadre organization and the mechanism controlling the activities of this system.

2. The weaknesses in organizational work are simultaneously manifested in the constituent components mentioned above. As a result, it is necessary to implement a system of well coordinated measures to overcome the weaknesses of these components.

3. It is necessary to evaluate in detail the basic weaknesses and necessary to urgently rectify them through appropriate and effective corrective measures. As regards this matter, we have the following opinions:

--The organizational apparatus of our economic management is basically a progressive apparatus. In actuality, however, this apparatus has not achieved its full effectiveness because it is being weakened by factors that undermine organization.

--There are still many shortcomings in the training, retraining and advanced training of the corps of cadres, in general, and the corps of cadres in charge, in particular, shortcomings that have caused these cadres to encounter difficulties in the process of moving forward to meet the demands of the new tasks of the socialist revolution in our country.

--The organizational mechanism of management, which reflects many shortcomings and is backward compared to the development of the situation, has caused a decline in the progressive nature and the effectiveness of the management apparatus and caused every person within it to become weak and ineffective because, as cited above, it is "an organization lacking the attributes of an organization."(15)

--Appropriate attention must be given to the activities of hostile elements at home and abroad because (only a momentary lapse of discipline is enough to create a weakness that will be immediately taken advantage of by the enemy. To the contrary, merely maintaining the sense of organization, the sense of discipline and the single will of the proletariat, of the vanguard unit leading the dictatorship of the proletariat is enough to cool the counter-revolutionary fervor of the schemes of class enemies."(16)

On the basis of these observations and on the basis of current guidance and improvements, we suggest that it is necessary to delve deeply into research in order to establish a system of specific measures in the following spirit:

1. As regards the organizational apparatus of management, we should temporarily suspend the merger and separation of constituent components in order to stabilize the existing system. On this basis, efforts must be focused on taking the measures that have been proposed in order to eradicate the factors undermining the progressiveness and effectiveness of the apparatus and restore its organized nature. Specifically, it is necessary in the immediate future to scrupulously implement the responsibility system, perfect the socialist system of law and deal with violations in a prompt and stern manner in order to compel each constituent component, each individual to fulfill their assigned function and task. In essence, this system of measures is an improvement to the organization of the management apparatus, consequently, it must be implemented in a planned manner in accordance with carefully selected guidelines.

For example, in order to compel the supply sector and the communications-transportation sector to thoroughly implement the delivering of supplies to the places where they will be consumed in exact accordance with the supply distribution and utilization plan of the state, it is necessary to adopt appropriate and effective reorganizational guidelines in order to gradually centralize and unify the supply and transport forces that are now decentralized among the various sectors, levels, installations and so forth.

2. As regards organizational-cadre work, while removing persons who have degenerated and lost their qualities, it is necessary to establish appropriate systems, policies and measures for further accelerating the elementary and advanced training of the corps of cadres, in general, and the corps of cadres in charge (especially the cadres in charge of the economic-technical sectors and the functions management sectors on the various levels of the organizational system, from the central level to the local level). It is necessary to research and establish specific, suitable training programs for each type cadre in each different job position.

3. As regards improving the mechanism, it is necessary, on the one hand, to scrupulously implement the newly promulgated procedures and necessary, on the other hand, to perfect the current system of procedures and eliminate procedures that are backward in the face of the development of the situation or unsuitable procedures that have developed as a result of one reason or another. In this field, special attention must be given to the following requirements:

--Coordinating the two types of measures mentioned above well by, for example, defining the binding link between establishing and implementing the system of responsibility and compelling agencies to fulfill their stipulated function and task.

--Promptly revising current procedures when the situation changes; for example, once the supplying of materials has been fully implemented in accordance with Council of Ministers' resolution 19-CP (29 January 1976), it will be necessary to determine whether or not we should maintain the second part of the plan and maintain the practice of allowing units to keep a portion of the products under the third part of their plan as stated in Council of Ministers' decision 25-CP (21 January 1981).

4. At the same time, appropriate steps must be taken to "thoroughly teach socialist and communist thinking among cadres and party members, thoroughly imbue them with the revolutionary and scientific nature, the independent, autonomous and creative nature of our party and take determined steps to overcome the petty bourgeois thinking and combat every influence of bourgeois thinking and the remnants of feudal thinking among them."(17)

The process of organizing the implementation of the systems of measures presented above can be divided into the following three main stages:

Stage One: concentrating on creating the conditions for and thoroughly implementing the first and third measures mentioned above. The other types of measures must also be enacted simultaneously but are more long-range in nature. Stage one would begin by quickly rectifying the mistakes that have caused the obstacles we now face. This stage would conclude with the formation and selection of a relatively complete and

well coordinated plan for improving the organization of the management apparatus, the cadre organization and the mechanism.

Stage Two: organizing the implementation of the plan that was chosen while formulating and selecting a plan for reorganizing production in accordance with the principle of coordinating management by sector with management by locality and territory.

Stage Three: on the basis of having completed stage two, we will have strengthened and perfected the subjective management system of the national economy in order to shift to the period of using it to reorganize social production and manage the reorganized national economy.

Of course, in this process, this breakdown of stages is only an estimate because any one of these stages might encompass elements of the jobs to be completed in the previous stage or be designed to complete the task set forth in the immediate stage while also making a number of preparations for the next stage.

FOOTNOTES

1. Pham Van Dong: "35 nam chien dau kien cuong va thang loi ve vang" [Thirty-Five Years of Tenacious Fighting and Glorious Victories], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, p 21.

2. The present concept of "mechanism" is understood in many different ways. We understand it to be a relationship among the constituent components of the management organization determined by the coordinated activities among them, a relationship similar to the relationship that controls the coordinated operations among the components of a machine or a system. As a result, in this article, we used the category organizational mechanism of management to denote the principles (or fundamentals, methods, standards and so forth that control the activities of the constituent components of the organizational system of management). We stand ready to accept another, more reasonable category to denote the relationships controlling these activities.

3. The progressive nature of the dictatorship of the proletariat state, the subjective manager of the national economy, lies not only in the field of theory, but in the field of practice as well. The socialist countries built this system and have recorded many large achievements in building and developing the socialist economy and system. Our state also reflects its progressive nature in many fields, especially in the field of organizing the war of national liberation and a war to protect the fatherland. However, in a number of other fields, especially in the economic field, the progressive role of this organizational system has not been fully displayed and is not persuasive. Thus, we face the pressing problem of determining the causes of this situation.

4. We maintain that the characteristic which controls every other characteristic of the period of transition to socialism is that it is a period in which a qualitative change occurs and that we must take the initiative in bringing about this change. For example, one characteristic of this period is that there are

many economic segments; however, the structures of these economic segments are unstable and change as the percentage of the economy constituted by the socialist economic segments increases in order to gradually assume more suitable structures. For this reason, we must take the initiative and bring about the necessary changes in the national economic system.

5. The factors that undermine the organizational system can be presented and analyzed from many different perspectives. For example:

--They undermine the internal relationships of the system, especially the relationship between the top and the bottom, thereby causing insubordination and the lack of organization in the style "the laws of the king are superceded by the laws of the village."

--Causing the functions of the constituent components of the system to not be clearly defined, causing tasks and responsibilities to not be clearly defined, to overlap and so forth.

--Establishing additional constituent components that do not share the same objectives.

--Changing one of the basic component factors of the organizational system (objectives, methods, means and so forth).

--A structure that is incomplete and inefficient, etc.

6. These factors are formed from three primary sources. One is the impact of the remnants of the old social system which persist for a long time in the form of the old style and old habits. The second is the conscious and controlled impact of the enemy, which is designed to introduce the harmful factors of neo-colonialism into our system. The third is our subjective shortcomings that have allowed negative factors to infiltrate the system and develop but against which we have yet to take prompt corrective measures. This further clarifies the relationship between the organization and cadres and further clarifies the need to carry out the ideological and cultural revolution at the same time as the other revolutions.

7. V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1976, Vietnamese version, Volume III, p 23.

8. We use the category organization-cadres to denote two fields of organizational work that are closely related to each other, organizing the apparatus (here, the management apparatus that creates the managing entities in the various elements of the organizational system) and the training, assignment and deployment of its corps of cadres.

9. Le Duan: "Cach mang xa hoi chu nghia o Viet Nam" [The Socialist Revolution in Vietnam], Selected Works, Volume II, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p 408.

10. Ibid., p 425.

11. Ibid., p 428.

12. Dang Huu: "Su dung va boi duong can bo khoa hoc ky thuat tre tuoi" [The Utilization and Training of Young Scientific and Technical Caress], NHAN DAN Newspaper, 28 May 1981; we select intellectuals that have undergone regular training because it expresses, to some degree, the imparting and the learning of the knowledge accumulated by mankind. On this basis, we affirm that the worker possesses a certain skill.

13. The establishment of centralization and unity within management is a special characteristic of large-scale production (discussed by F. Engels in the article entitled "On Power" and a strongpoint of socialism compared to capitalism because this centralization and unity are based on the system of socialist collective ownership and implement a division of labor in the processes of organizing production and organizing management among persons for the same objective, for the same common interest.

14. When talking about the role of commerce, K. Marx in his work "Capital"(Book III, Volume I, Chapter XX) analyzed it as follows: "The transition from the feudal mode of production was carried out in two ways: the producer became a merchant and a capitalist opposed to the natural agricultural economy and the handicraft trades, which were in the nature of guilds, of urban industry in the middle ages. This was the truly revolutionary path. Or, merchants personally controlled production. Regardless of how great the historic significance of this second path was as a stage of transition, it did not revolutionize the old mode of production, a mode which it kept, which it maintained as its foundation everywhere...; however, this relationship posed an obstacle to the true capitalist mode of production and would disappear with the development of this mode. They did not revolutionize the mode of production, but only caused the plight of direct producers to worsen by turning these persons into persons who only worked for hire and proletarians living under conditions more difficult than the conditions of the manual workers directly under the control of the capitalists; and, the ownership of the surplus labor of these persons occurs here on the basis of the old mode of production"; Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, pp 594-596.

15. Le Duan: "The Socialist Revolution in Vietnam," p 428.

16. Ibid., p 467.

17. The resolution of the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Vietnam Communist Party, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 92.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF INTENSIVE CULTIVATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Intensive Cultivation Is the Foremost Strategic Guideline of Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Intensive cultivation is the basic developmental guideline and, at the same time, an advanced farming measure within agricultural production, the purpose of which is to increase cropland yields, raise agricultural labor productivity and increase soil fertility for crops. Intensive cultivation is practiced on established fields as well as newly opened lands, on flat land as well as hilly land. Intensive cultivation must be practiced with annual or perennial crops, with main crops or other crops resulting from multicropping.

Crop yields and cropland yields are the results and the measurements of the level of intensive cultivation of each locality and production installation. Intensive cultivation is closely linked to specialized farming, multicropping and the expansion of the amount of land under cultivation. It is a farming measure involving development in depth for the purpose of highly developing the existing potentials in cropland, labor and material-technical bases in order to produce many products at low costs.

As a result of developing in accordance with this guideline, our country's agriculture has achieved encouraging results. The movement to achieve an average yield of 5 tons of paddy per hectare, which was launched in the northern provinces more than 10 years ago and has been maintained and developed, is a broad campaign that has delved deeply into intensive cultivation. The campaign, which achieved its first, scattered results at a few cooperatives in the Red River Delta, rapidly spread to many districts. Today, a number of provinces have met and exceeded yields of 6 tons of paddy per hectare on tens of thousands of hectares. Many cooperatives average 8-10 tons of paddy; some districts average 7 to 8 tons on all their land, more than 10,000 hectares.

The provinces in Nam Bo, which once only directly planted one 10th month rice crop per year, a crop that yielded slightly more than 1 ton per hectare, have expanded their production to a winter-spring rice crop and a summer-fall rice crop on more than 900,000 hectares, whth an average yield of 3-4 tons of paddy, and have raised the yield of 10th month crops to more than 2 tons.

The plan for building high yield rice areas in order to gain experience for gradually expanding this effort to all land under the cultivation of crops, is a new step forward in the campaign to develop agriculture in depth under the guideline of intensive cultivation.

The advances that have been made in the research and application of biological measures and integrated technical measures (the use of high yield rice varieties that are resistant to brown planthoppers and so forth) in conjunction with the improvement of farming systems (rotation cultivation, interplanting, the planting of legumes and so forth) are factors of intensive cultivation that yield practical returns.

However, compared to overall requirements and capabilities, the level of intensive cultivation, generally speaking, is still low, even at advanced units and in localities that have the tradition of practicing intensive cultivation. The situation we find everywhere is the differences in yields among production units that have similar natural conditions and the lack of balance and synchronization in the application of technical measures, the weakest of which are fertilization and the improvement of cropland.

The returns from intensive cultivation are influenced by many factors: natural conditions, technical guidance, management, the implementation of policies related to production and so forth. These factors have the ultimate objective of causing crops to grow well, achieving high output and high yield and increasing the fertility of cropland.

Practicing intensive cultivation in a manner that yields high returns is an art in guiding agricultural production. It demands that the agricultural producer be very flexible and creative in the implementation of intensive cultivation techniques, especially when encountering difficulty caused by unfavorable changes in the weather and when the supply of technical materials does not fully meet the production requirements.

Conducting basic investigations in order to fully assess natural conditions within production areas is of utmost importance. This is the basic foundation for zoning areas, carrying out planning and establishing production guidelines.

Correctly established guidelines yield major returns through the allocation of main crops and secondary crops in a manner suited to each specific production area. Every type of soil can be used in crop production and can be used for the intensive cultivation of suitable crops and yield the highest possible returns (including acidic, saline and depleted soils).

The measures involved in intensive cultivation must be implemented in a centralized manner for key production areas; at the same time, appropriate attention must be given to all land under cultivation with a view toward raising the level of uniformity of crop yields and cropland yields.

Implementing technical measures in a balanced and well coordinated manner is an important part of guiding intensive cultivation and helping the material and technical factors to have a reciprocal impact and achieve the highest possible effect.

Management activities and policies related to agricultural production have a direct or indirect impact upon the techniques of intensive cultivation. It is necessary to efficiently deploy the labor force, establish reasonable economic-technical quotas and implement the new management mechanism, the key aspects of which are the system of final product contracts with laborers and the full use of each source of labor for intensive cultivation. In view of the fact that the state's supplies are limited, production installations and laborers should make the greatest possible effort to develop local sources of raw materials. At the same time, the responsible sectors should promptly provide those supplies that installations cannot acquire on their own.

Accelerating the practice of intensive cultivation involves a steadfast, long-range effort on the agricultural front. The localities, production installations and related sectors must make an effort to bring about a qualitative change in the intensive cultivation campaign, thereby helping to firmly resolve the grain problem.

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PROGRESS OF RICE CROPS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "The North Has Transplanted 10.7 Percent and the South Has Sown or Transplanted 56.5 Percent of Their Plan Quotas"]

[Text] The various localities, especially the provinces of the Red River Delta, are urgently draining water from fields in order to promptly plow and harrow them when dry.

As of 5 January, the provinces of the North had transplanted 113,000 hectares of 5th month rice, 10.7 percent of their plan quota and 1,000 more hectares than had been transplanted by the same time last year. The provinces that have transplanted the most are Binh Tri Thien, Vinh Phu, Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa.

There are nearly 200,000 hectares under the cultivation of seedlings that have reached transplanting age but the provinces have only transplanted 110,000 hectares. In the recent past, the temperature has fallen to low levels in the North on some days. The various localities are concentrating their efforts on cultivating spring seedlings and protecting them against cold weather. Some seedling fields that were sown during the period of cold weather are developing slowly. Some plantings have developed rice yellows. The cooperatives are making an effort to complete the transplanting of 5th month rice before Tet. Newly transplanted rice that encountered cold weather is making root slowly. Six million tons of organic fertilizer have been prepared, an increase of 164,000 tons compared to the same period of time last year; the amount of fertilizer applied to rice has averaged 2.3 tons per hectare. The quantity of nitrogen fertilizer transported to the cooperatives equals 66.6 percent of the plan quota, an 18,000 ton increase compared to last year. Some 16,000 hectares have been cultivated with duckweed, a 1,400 hectare increase compared to the previous 10-day period. This is 12,000 hectares less than the same period of time last year.

As of 5 January, the provinces of the South had transplanted 338,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, 56.5 percent of their plan quota and 50,000 hectares less than the same time last year. The provinces that have transplanted the most are Tien Giang, Minh Hai, An Giang, Quang Nam-da Nang and Long An. The weather has been good and the winter-spring rice is growing well. In a number of areas, where the water has receded rapidly, production collectives are endeavoring to transplant or directly plant all of their land.

AGRICULTURE

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION DEVELOPING IN MEKONG DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Tran The Thong, head of the Southern Agriculture Institute: "Livestock Production in the Mekong River Delta in the Years Ahead"]

[Text] Results and Lessons

Since liberation day, livestock production in the Mekong River Delta has taken a new direction of development: it has widely developed in all rural areas, instead of only being concentrated in a number of installations of an industrial nature around the cities as was the case in the past, and has developed in a comprehensive manner involving hogs, ducks and cattle, not merely foreign chickens and hogs.

During the past 6 years, despite encountering serious natural disasters in 1978, despite the serious shortage of livestock feed, veterinary drugs and so forth, despite a number of policies that have not provided incentive to laborers and despite a number of shortcomings in the guidance of implementation, we have made a number of encouraging advances: the hog herd has grown from 1,184,000 hogs in October, 1975, to 1,540,000 hogs in April, 1981; the buffalo herd has grown from 246,000 to 277,000 head; the duck flock has grown from 5,230,000 in October, 1977, to 8,721,000 in October, 1980. Especially deserving of attention is the fact that the market weight of hogs in the Mekong River Delta now averages 80-90 kilograms, which is twice as high as the national average; the average weight of commercial ducks is generally 1.4-1.5 kilograms. Although the total number of livestock is not very high, the output of livestock products is rather high, consequently, the Mekong River Delta generally provides an important portion of the country's commodity fund.

The livestock production situation in the Mekong River Delta will improve greatly if:

--Livestock feed, veterinary drugs, petroleum products and other supplies are provided in a centralized manner to the key livestock production areas (hogs in Tien Giang, Hau Giang and Minh Hai; ducks in Tien Giang, Minh Hai and so forth);

--The veterinary network is widely constructed and regularly strengthened through suitable policies such as those in effect in Tien Giang;

--The pure-bred foreign breeds that have been in the Mekong River Delta since before liberation day receive a full supply of feed and veterinary drugs and are raised in exact accordance with required techniques.

The New Targets and the Measures for Achieving Them

Due to its strategic position within the national economy, the Mekong River Delta has been established as the number one grain and food production area of the country, which has the tasks of "developing itself into a prosperous agro-industrial economic area, coordinating the development of the economy with cultural development, building the new, socialist countryside and building a strong national defense and security system."

In livestock production, the primary targets that must be met are 3,000 tons of pork, 2,500 tons of duck meat and 500 million eggs. Important export goods are the pork, duck meat, eggs and duck down that are not consumed domestically. In addition, we must also mention buffalo and cattle, which are the main source of draft power for field work, not only in the immediate future, but over the long range as well.

In the Mekong River Delta as well as throughout our country, hog production always develops on the basis of rice production. Both the number and the weight of market hogs each year depends very much upon the amount of area under cultivation, the yield and output of rice. This dependency has its origins deep in the history of our society: our people consider rice to be the main source of starches and consider pork to be the main source of protein and lipids. In the Mekong River Delta, this relationship is an even closer relationship: our farmers raise hogs on bran, broken pieces of rice, rice and fish meal primarily to produce pork. These circumstances led to the development of two famous breeds of hogs in the area: the Thuoc Nhien breed, which is suited to the freshwater area, and the Ba Xuyen breed, which is suited to the brackish, salt water, sulfate area. These two breeds, which can achieve high weights (more than 100 kilograms at 12 months of age) and which breed prolifically, produce good milk and raise their young well, constitute nearly 80 percent of the total number of hogs being raised in the Mekong River Delta. The vast majority of the hogs being raised here are being raised within the household livestock production sector. However, only about 60 percent of the households raise hogs. The raising of hogs is concentrated along main roads and canals. On the average, each family is raising less than one hog. The experience of the North has shown that by using local sources of feed, using the byproducts and discarded products of crop production, household garbage and duckweed, each farm family can raise two hogs. If we reached the level of household production that has been reached in the North and, at the same time, raised the coefficient of reproduction to approximately two litters per year, the approximately 2 million farm families of the Mekong River Delta could easily meet the target of 4 million hogs by 1985.

The Mekong River Delta is an ideal environment for raising ducks: the climate is warm, there are few storms, canals are numerous (as many as 15 meters of canals per hectare of farmland) and there are many insects, consequently, shrimp, prawn, crab, snails and mussels reproduce rapidly; our fields are vast and the byproducts of rice and subsidiary food crops are rather abundant (on 1 hectare of rice, as many as 150 to 200 kilograms of paddy are dropped on the ground, paddy which only ducks can find and eat). The farmers here have much experience in raising and cleaning ducks. In Minh Hai, some farm families raise thousands of ducks with a percentage of loss of only 1-3 percent. The Mekong River Delta has many valuable breeds of ducks.

When allowed to "roam through fields," these breeds of ducks still develop meaty sides, have sweet smelling meat, lay eggs well and produce large eggs. Under present conditions, only 0.8 to 1.0 kilogram of grain is needed to produce 1 kilogram of duck meat and only about 0.200 kilogram of grain is needed to produce 1 egg. No other species of livestock utilizes feed as efficiently or cost as little to raise in terms of the amount of feed per unit of product produced.(1) Raising ducks by allowing them to "roam through fields" is clearly the cheapest way, in terms of grain consumption, to produce animal protein at this time. In many ways, ducks are like "tropical sheep" in that they provide meat, provide eggs and provide down for exportation. Investments in the duck production sector are among the lowest investments. Developing the raising of ducks in the Mekong River Delta is an effective way to utilize the environment.

Buffalo have long occupied a position within the economy of the Mekong River Delta, not only performing a very large amount of plowing and harrowing, but also providing an important means of transportation in the countryside (pulling rice carts, threshing rice, pulling vehicles and pulling carts along tracks and so forth). In the not too distant future, buffalo will provide additional meat for the people and milk for children and persons who are ill. The biological potential of the buffalo here is very large. The Bung, Nui, Be and other breeds of buffalo are large (some weighing as much as 5 or 6 quintals), rounded animals that have very black hides and large, curved horns. Together with buffalo, cattle have long occupied a position in a number of the areas that raise floating rice in An Giang, Dong Thap and so forth. At these places, cattle are commonly used to prepare the soil during the dry season and used to harvest and transport rice during the dry, hot season. Under these circumstances, cattle are clearly better than buffalo: in 1980, An Giang Province has 1,227 buffalo but 52,323 head of cattle. In addition, no one doubts the high nutritional value of the beef and milk of cattle.

Which Measures Must We Take?

1. Organizing a widespread network of effective and timely veterinary services.

The conclusion reached by the All-Southern Conference to review veterinary work, which was held on 12 and 13 November 1981, showed: not 1 year passes without an epidemic occurring among the livestock of the Mekong River Delta. During the first 9 months of 1981, the farmers of Minh Hai and Hau Giang had to sell tens of thousands of hogs because they were afflicted with Cholera and because of the shortage of feed. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a veterinary diagnostic unit that is capable of promptly and accurately resolving the problems raised by the livestock production in the Mekong River Delta.

2. Providing an ample supply of livestock feed.

One of the reasons why the livestock herds have not developed in a stable manner has been the shortage of feed. Deserving of attention is the fact that this situation has occurred within the Mekong River Delta, a place that has very rich and diverse sources of feed. We must make good use of the groups of green plants as feed for hogs, buffalo and cattle (there are 18 different species of plants in An Giang, Kien Giang and Hau Giang that can be used as hog feed). At the same time, we must

expand the planting of legumes, such as soybeans, sesbania grandiflora, tropical kudzu and so forth. Attention is being given to strongly developing the planting of sesbania grandiflora, which has many different uses, in Long An Province along the banks of canals and on flood plains. Tropical kudzu (a large vine) is growing in fruit tree orchards and along the banks of canals (it provides edible stalks and leaves and prevents the soil from being eroded). The well known duckweed, which has long been raised in the Red River Delta, also finds ideal conditions in this southern area. The Mekong River Delta has very rich sources of maritime and aquatic products of high value. It has been estimated that we could produce about 25,000 tons of high quality fish meal each year. Of the nine provinces in western Nam Bo, only two provinces, An Giang and Dong Thap, have no coastline; however, they do have large fields of fish during the rainy season, consequently, this source of fish meal is a local source, production costs are relatively low and the value of the feed is high (especially for sows and laying hens). There is a rather large supply of dried coconut, peanut and soybean oils and these oils are of very high value (for example, the protein content of dried soybean oil exceeds 50 percent and the oil contains many vitamins and amino acids that cannot otherwise be provided). The byproducts and discarded products of many sectors in the food industry that are developing in many provinces have not been estimated in terms of either their quantity or quality; however, this source of feed will surely occupy an increasing position in the makeup of livestock feed in the Mekong River Delta. We must organize the production of many minerals, vitamins and so forth as well as a number of products to increase the efficiency with which feed is used by livestock. The economic returns from these products are rather high, consequently, special attention must be given to them in the raising of livestock within the hamlets and villages.

3. Improving livestock breeds.

We must gradually establish a system of livestock breeds, begining with hog breeds, a system that encompasses a number of level I breeding farms and a number of pure-bred and cross-bred livestock areas among the people. The cross-breeding and selection of breeds must be based on good local breeds, such as the Thuoc Nhien hogs, Ba Xuyen hogs, Chinese ducks, Bung buffalo and so forth. On this basis, local breeds must be cross-bred with good foreign breeds in order to create new breeds that are better suited to meeting domestic and export needs. In breeding activities and the construction of the breeding system, we must, on the one hand, control all good boars and, on the other hand, rapidly construct an artificial insemination system extending from the central level to the basic level. In view of the fact that the majority of the hog herd is being raised by farm families, artificial insemination will develop widely and yield practical results if the following two conditions are provided:

--If policies are adopted that provide appropriate incentive for producers to artificially inseminate their sows (for example, buying baby pigs at high prices, providing feed at low prices, providing the required veterinary services and so forth);

--If we establish a streamlined system of organizations that have the required number of professionally skilled cadres and a full supply of the equipment needed to store and transport semen, the required chemicals, the inplemented needed for insemination and means of information.

If we implement the measures mentioned above in a strict, well coordinated manner and receive a timely supply of the necessary materials and technologies, livestock production in the Mekong River Delta will surely reach a new stage of development and yield new, larger and more stable results, thereby contributing to the success of socialist construction throughout the country.

FOOTNOTES

1. In 1 year, 1 kilogram of hen produces 105 kilograms of chicken meat, 1 kilogram of sow produces 16 kilograms of pork and hogs and 1 kilogram of cow produces 0.4 kilogram of beef.

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AGRICULTURE

HOG PRODUCTION INCREASES IN BINH TRI THIEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 2

[VNA News Release: "Binh Tri Thien's Collective Hog Herd Increases by 13 Percent Compared to 1980"]

[Text] The collective hog herd of Binh Tri Thien Province, which consists of 65,000 hogs and accounts for more than 13 percent of the total number of hogs within the province, has increased by 13 percent compared to 1980.

One of the reasons for the rapid increase in the collective hog herd has been the implementation of hog production contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers by the cooperatives. The cooperatives have been gradually improving the quality of their contracts in order to develop the collective hog herd even more rapidly in 1982.

The household hog herd within the province, which consists of more than 481,500 hogs, has increased by 3.4 percent compared to last year. Phu Loc District has much experience in raising sows, has many good breeders and raises many subsidiary food crops, consequently, the hog herd within the district has increased by 15.8 percent compared to 1980.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

CHARCOAL POWERED VEHICLES PUT IN USE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Bui Thanh and Trieu Dan, Quang Nam-Da Nang: "Using Charcoal To Replace Gasoline"]

[Text] The conversion by the Quang Nam-Dan Nang Motor Transport Corporation of gasoline powered vehicles to vehicles powered by charcoal generated steam is a proper step in view of our country's continuing fuel shortage. It is an effort of major economic value. The midland provinces have many types of charcoal that they use to provide power for small and medium size engines. After charcoal had been used in place of gasoline for a time, it was found that mountain vehicles were unable to climb steep inclines. Sometimes, in order to climb long, steep inclines, the drivers had to have their vehicles pulled by tractors. To correct this weakness, technical cadres of the corporation made certain improvements. The carburetor of the old engine was retained so that when climbing a steep incline, a driver can turn a switch and supply additional fuel; at the same time, the vehicles were also equipped with a fuel line and exhaust pipe to supply fuel to the "ingestor" normally used when travelling over flat roads.

This improvement has the following advantage: the furnace unit is equipped with an air intake component which makes it unnecessary for the assistant driver to inject air into the furnace. The passengers in the vehicle travel in sanitary conditions (they are not bothered by heat or coal dust).

Although the cost is lower compared to operating vehicles on gasoline, the supplying of charcoal for vehicles has not been given appropriate attention by the commerce sector. In order for these vehicles to operate normally and provide the transportation required under the plan, drivers and assistant drivers must purchase coal at free market prices. Coal dealers have been given an opportunity to raise prices. Greedy for profit, charcoal producers have cut trees and destroyed the forests indiscriminately. The forestry control sector has not zoned areas for the harvesting of various types of wood for making charcoal. As a result, the forests have been even more seriously damaged.

We suggest that the Ministry of Forestry and the People's Forestry Control Department formulate a plan and quickly decide in which areas trees can be cut to make charcoal and which species of trees can be cut. The forestry services must adopt

plans for economizing on wood by making full use of the branches and tips of trees and using every species of trees that can be used to make firewood. Persons in the charcoal business must apply for business licenses and comply with the regulations of the forestry sector. The commerce services or fuel corporations must properly organize the purchasing and distribution of charcoal to the transport sector so that it has enough charcoal to operate its vehicles.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES CONTINUED SETTLEMENT OF NOMADS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Continuing To Properly Carry Out the Settlement of Nomads Campaign"]

[Text] Within the great family of nationalities in Vietnam, there are 2 million compatriots of ethnic minorities living nomadic lives in the border areas in the high mountains. Because they have no cropland with which to produce grain, these compatriots must practice slash and burn cultivation, here one day, there the next. Their nomadic farming practices led them to a completely nomadic way of life.

At an early date, our party and state promulgated a policy encouraging the settlement of nomads. In response to this campaign, nomads voluntarily abandoned their backward way of life and gradually assumed settled lives, establishing cooperatives and production collectives and organizing a new life for themselves. Over the past 13 years, under the guideline of "the people working with the assistance of the state," the settlement of nomads movement has been expanded to the entire country. These compatriots have cleared land and constructed water conservancy projects, thereby creating more than 100,000 hectares of new cropland. Many places that have cropland are producing enough grain for themselves and fulfilling obligations to the state and have the conditions to develop upon their strengths in industrial crops, livestock production and the forestry trade, thereby forming centralized production areas that produce large volumes of products and supply raw materials to industry and for exportation, such as the cinnamon growing area in Hoang Lien Son, the tea growing areas of a number of provinces, the T'ung tree growing area in Cao Bang Province, the Luong bamboo growing area in Thanh Hoa, the "net" growing area in Nghe Tinh and the cooperatives specializing in the raising of buffalo and cattle, the cultivation of medicinal plants, the production of vegetable seed and so forth. Attention has been given to opening roads and building collective welfare facilities. Some 9,600 kilometers of roads have been constructed, which include 1,800 kilometers of paved roads for automobiles. Nearly 1,000 schools and classrooms, 579 public health and maternity stations, 118 stores of marketing cooperatives and 51 child care centers have been constructed in settlement of nomad areas. Many villages have been replanned. More than 70,000 families have been moved; they have rebuilt their houses, established gardens and planted fruit trees and some places have constructed small hydroelectric power stations. These compatriots have not only assumed settled lives, but, at many places, have also volunteered to work as manual workers at state-operated installations, state farms, state forestry sites and communications installations.

These are the results that reflect the correct implementation of the settlement of nomads policy, results that have fundamentally changed the lives of the compatriots in many nomadic areas, thereby helping to develop the economy and culture and strengthen the national defense system and political security in the mountains.

However, the number of nomads is still quite high. At these places, natural and social conditions pose objective difficulties and time will be needed to make the necessary preparations. However, in the guidance of tasks within some localities, we have not fully realized the complex nature and tremendous significance of the settlement of nomads campaign to the entirety of economic, social, security and national defense development in the mountains and the entire country. As a result, there is a lack of close, continuous guidance and the coordination among the various sectors, levels and mass organizations in the implementation of this policy is not good.

To develop upon the good experiences that have been recorded, the mountain districts must accelerate the settlement of nomads campaign in close coordination with reorganizing production within the scope of the district. The mass campaign must be closely coordinated with effective assistance from the state in order to build material and technical bases so that these compatriots quickly stabilize their production and daily lives, end their nomadic lives and develop upon the strengths of the mountain economy, thereby helping to strengthen the national defense system.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

PROGRESS SLOW IN SETTLEMENT OF NOMADS CAMPAIGN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Cu Hoa Van, the Settlement of Nomads Department of the Central Committee: "The Initial Results of the Settlement of Nomads Campaign"]

[Text] The mountain region of our country, which constitutes two-thirds of the country, occupies an important political and national defense position, possesses abundant economic potential and is the home of more than 5 million persons belonging to 54 fraternal nationalities; of this number, more than 2 million persons live nomadic lives or have become settled but still practice nomadic farming in 1,580 villages, 159 district and 22 provinces, that is, practically all of the remote areas along the borders and at the headwaters of the major rivers. A number of areas that were revolutionary bases during the two wars of resistance against France and the United States are, today, the frontline in the struggle against the Beijing expansionist reactionaries.

Nomadism, which is a very backward mode of production and way of life in which the overall level of the masses is very low and many superstitions are practiced, has impeded the progress of the ethnic minorities. Slash and burn cultivation is practiced as a result of the production requirements of the masses but, within a few years, the soil on which this cultivation is practiced is eroded, loses all its fertility, cannot be used for production and must be abandoned in search of new land to clear; as a result, nomadic farming practices lead to a nomadic way of life.

Natural and social conditions vary from one area to the next but all have certain common characteristics: they are areas in which the gradient of the land is steep, the terrain is rugged, communication systems have not been developed and material-technical bases are virtually non-existent. The amount of stable farmland is very small, farmland is decentralized and it is very difficult to initiate intensive cultivation; except for the Central Highlands and eastern Nam Bo, the majority of farmland is depleted, the forests have been heavily damaged, the green mountains have turned into barren mountains and, although these persons live in the forests, some places lack wood to build houses, lack firewood and lack potable water for humans and livestock.

For the sake of the lives of the compatriots of the ethnic minorities and for the sake of building and protecting the fatherland, the settlement of nomads became a

pressing requirement. When the country was still partitioned, the party and government adopted the policy of urgently and strongly carrying out the settlement of nomads campaign in coordination with the cooperativization of the nomads in the mountains of the northern provinces; after liberation day, the provinces of the South also began to carry out this policy. The settlement of nomads campaign is designed to highly develop the spirit of self-reliance of the masses in coordination with investments and assistance by the state in order to rapidly create stable instruments of production, build material-technical bases supporting production and everyday life, build new villages, establish the new lifestyle and mold the new, social man with a view toward achieving the following three requirements: stable production, stable thinking and good unity.

The Initial Results

In the 12 years of the implementation of the settlement of nomads policy of the party and government, the sectors on the central level, the various party committee echelons and the governments and mass organizations on the local level have made many efforts to investigate and assess the situation, formulate plans for the settlement of nomads and organize their implementation, first on a pilot project basis, then on a general basis, thereby establishing a number of relatively good settlement of nomad areas and centers. To date, 1,600,000 persons are implementing the settlement of nomads plan; of this number, more than 400,000 persons have adopted settled lifestyles and 2,300 families, consisting of 12,000 persons and 4,000 laborers, have joined state farms, state forestry sites and road maintenance units and have rapidly stabilized their production and lives. Over the past several years, the various settlement of nomads areas have cleared 102,000 hectares of wilderness and put them under the cultivation of grain, thereby raising the amount of stable cropland per capita from .1 mau to .1 mau 9 meters; on this land, 29,790 hectares of wet rice fields have been established, 1,655 small-scale water conservancy projects have been constructed and 13 hydroelectric power stations have been constructed, thereby providing irrigation water to 40,300 hectares of newly opened fields and existing fields. On the basis of zoning and planning, 466,590 hectares of collective forests have been planted, forests consisting of tre, luong and met bamboo, Bo trees, Cunninghamia lanceolota, cinnamon and pine trees; 13,260 hectares of perennial industrial crops, such as tea, T'ung trees, citronella, candlenut trees and so forth have been planted. Many places have begun to harvest products and sell them to the state. Some 9,112 kilometers of roads have been opened, including 1,820 kilometers of paved highway for automobiles to travel in the dry season and 174 suspension bridges. Some 1,833 collective welfare projects serving the lives of the people have been constructed, including 976 schools and classrooms, 579 public health and maternity stations, 118 stores and marketing cooperatives, 109 offices that also serve as meeting places, 51 child care centers and 3,590 water wells or potable water tanks at places that lack water; 70,330 families have been relocated and have rebuilt their houses in accordance with village planning and basic level cadre training has been provided to 103,290 members of ethnic minorities. The results recorded over the past several years have helped to stimulate the development of production in highland areas. At many places, the forests are being protected and restored more with each passing day and the economic and cultural lives of the ethnic minorities have been markedly improved, thereby proving that the settlement of nomads policy of the party and government is totally correct and consistent with the desires and aspirations of the masses and has been welcomed and implemented by the ethnic minorities. Although the forms of organization, stages of development and organization of work and production must continue to be researched and supplemented

to be consistent with the characteristics of each area and each ethnic minority, it can be stated that only by establishing a stable, settled life and farming practices for nomads is it possible for the nationalities policy of the party and government to become reality in this area.

In essence, the settlement of nomads involves carrying out the three revolutions in production relations, science-technology and ideology and culture in the areas inhabited by the ethnic minorities.

Generally speaking, the movement has not developed uniformly and the campaign has been carried out slowly; only 20 percent of nomads have adopted settled lives. Some adopted settled lives but encountered many difficulties that could not be overcome and returned to nomadism. Very few new production installations have been established; in particular, the installations that have been established for the intensive cultivation of grain are not commensurate with the amount of land that must be removed from slash and burn cultivation. Industrial crops and forest trees are newly planted and still in the cultivation period. The traditional handicraft trades of the ethnic minorities are unable to develop and projects supporting everyday life, although they have had an impact, are not a basic factor in the settlement of nomads, consequently, in many areas, the masses are still encountering difficulties in their production and daily lives and intensive cultivation has not triumphed over non-intensive, nomadic farming practices; recently, the number of slash and burn fields has been increasing and the destruction of the forests has continued.

The Guidelines for the Settlement of Nomads

Socialist construction and the strengthening of the national defense system in the highland, border areas demand the intensification of the settlement of nomads campaign, a correct resolution of the grain problem for mountain compatriots and concerted efforts to settle nomads in areas that occupy important political and national defense positions, in economic areas of strategic significance to the entire country, at the headwaters of the major rivers, along the borders and in the Central Highlands. It is necessary to conduct good basic investigations, establish correct production guidelines, closely coordinate agriculture and forestry by production area within the scope of the district and make every effort to create stable production installations, especially installations producing grain. We must clearly establish the relationship between grain production requirements during the initial stage in the settlement of nomads and the development of the other strengths of the mountains. In the immediate future, making full use of arable land in order to practice intensive cultivation and resolve the grain problem in every area are basic prerequisites to insuring the successful settlement of nomads.

Each area differs in terms of its capabilities and level of development but all areas can produce grain by coordinating agriculture and forestry on some land, that is, can produce forestry products and industrial crops while raising grain; if they are unable to raise rice, they can raise subsidiary food crops, tuberous crops, starch bearing crops, etc. However, the production of grain cannot be used as a reason to allow the indiscriminate destruction of forests to continue. In conjunction with production, very much importance must be attached to processing grain and gradually

improving the diet in order to economize on grain. The practice of intensive cultivation on centralized fields must be intensified in order to create the conditions for establishing a grain balance within the district.

Over the past several years, as a result of implementing the guidelines mentioned above, many places have achieved success in their effort to resolve the grain problem in settlement of nomad areas, such Mo Drac District in Dac Lac Province, which has put an end to slash and burn cultivation, raises enough grain for itself and fulfills its obligation to the state.

In conjunction with establishing production installations in order to establish settled farming habits, very much attention must be given to establishing settled living habits, to building new villages in accordance with the planning of suitable population centers. Each population center must have a potable water tank or well, convenient roads, schools and classrooms for children, a health care facility, a marketing store and other public welfare projects consistent with the working conditions, eating habits and living habits of compatriots.

Settling nomads in areas in which they have always lived and establishing various forms of collective production consistent with the level of development and characteristics of each ethnic minority and, at the same time, actively encouraging persons who are still nomads to join production at state-operated economic installations are rapid and stable forms of the settlement of nomads.

The settlement of nomads is a revolutionary undertaking of the compatriots of the ethnic minorities, consequently, it must be carried out by the masses on a totally voluntarily basis. Impatience and pressure will only lead to failure. Propaganda and educational efforts must be carried out on a regular basis and involve many forms suited to the attitudes and level of development of each age group, each ethnic minority. The masses must be shown the harm caused by a nomadic way of life and the benefits derived from a settled lifestyle so that they voluntarily abandon their old habits and establish new lives for themselves, their children and future generations.

We must make an effort to successfully carry out the settlement of nomads campaign stabilize the production and lives of the 2 million compatriots of the ethnic minorities that still lead nomadic lives, curb and eventually put an end to the destruction of forests to make upland fields, efficiently utilize labor, arable land and natural resources and successfully implement the nationalities policy of the party, thereby making a positive contribution to building and protecting the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Xuân Pảo [NGUYEENX XUAAN BAOR]

*Acting President of the College of Water Conservancy; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Hoàng Thanh Cận [HOANGF THANH CAANJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Phuc Tho District, Hanoi; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Kha Vạng Cẩn [KHA VANGJ CAAN], Deceased

Born in 1908 at Cho Lon, Saigon; Member of the VCP; former Member of the Nam Bo Resistance Committee; former chairman of the People's Committee, Saigon-Cholon; former minister of light industry; he was in retirement at the time of his death from a seizure on 17 Jan 82. (NHAN DAN 21 Jan 82 p 1)

Lương Ngọc Cừ [LUWOWNG NGOCJ CUWF]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lam District, Hanoi; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Lê Cương [LEE CUWOWNG]

Chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Committee for the Protection of Mothers and Infants; her article "Ten Years of Caring for Infants in Hanoi" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 15 Jan 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Viết Dinh [NGUYEENX VIEETS ZINH]

*Chairman of the Hanoi Federation of Artisan Industry Cooperatives; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Đình Doãn [NGUYEENX DINHF ZOANX]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; in the beginning of Jan 82 he visited construction activities at the Pha Lai Thermo-electric Power Plant work site. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Ja 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đan [NGUYEENX VAWN DAN]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ba Dinh Ward; his article "The Ba Dinh War Party Organizations Is Determined To Achieve Victory from the First Months of 1982" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 8 Jan 82 p 2)

Tù Giáy [TUWF GIAAYS], Professor

*Head of the Nutrition Institute, Ministry of Public Health; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Trần Hồng Hải [TRAANF HOONGF HAIR]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Dương Hán [NGUYEENX ZUWOWNG HANS], Senior Colonel

Of the Schools Department; his article "Building a Strong Armed Forces Cadre Force" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Jan 82 p 2)

Phạm Văn Huân [PHAMJ VAWN HUAAN]

*Vice Minister of Power; in the beginning of Jan 82 he visited the Pha Lai Thermelectric Power Plant work site. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Jan 82 p 1)

Đinh Văn Lũ [DINH VAWN LUWX]

*Director of the Agriculture Service, Hanoi; on 14 Jan 82 he presented his opinions to the delegates of the VCP Organization, Hanoi on documents from the Central Committee of the VCP concerning the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 15 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Mai [NGUYEENX MAI], Doctor of Philosophy

*President of the College of Commerce; on 13 Jan 82 he was on the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Trần Quốc Mạnh [TRAANF QUOOCS MANHJ]

*Vice Chairman of the Committee for Economic Liaison with Foreign Nations; on 19 Jan 82 he attended an awards ceremony for Vietnamese specialists who had assisted the Lao People's Democratic Republic. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 82 p 4)

Vũ Khắc Mẫn [VUX KHAWCS MAANX]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; in the beginning of January 82 he visited the Pha Lai Thermo-electric Power Plant work site. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Jan 82 p 1)

Vũ Hoa Mỹ [VUX HOA MYX]

Chairman of the Hanoi Committee for Building New Economic Zones; on 13 Jan 82 he presented his views on documents from the VCP Central Committee concerning the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 14 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Nhu [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUW]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice President of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 6 Jan 82 she attended a conference on sericulture. (HANOI MOI 9 Jan 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS], Major General

*Vice Chairman of the Motivation Standing Committee [ban thuong truc cuoc van dong], Ministry of National Defense; his article on promoting the emulation movement in the armed forces appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 22 Jan 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Duy Phiên [NGUYEENX ZUY PHIEEN], Deceased

Born on 16 Jan 1906; former member of the 1st National Assembly; former representative of the 3d Inter-Region Resistance and Administration Committee; former secretary of Cuc Phuong State Forst VCP Committee, Ministry of Forestry; member of the Indochina Communist Party since 1938; he died following a seizure on 19 Jan 82. (NHAN DAN 20 Jan 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Chí Quang [NGUYEENX CHIS QUANG]

*Deputy Chief of the West Asia-Africa I Department; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 20 Jan 82 he attended a reception for the Vice President of Iraq. (NHAN DAN 21 Jan 82 p 4)

Hoàng Đình Song [HOANGF DINHF SONG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee and *Chief of the Administration and Justice Department, Ministry of Justice; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Đỗ Văn Tấn [DOOX VAWN TAANS]

Deputy Director of the Agriculture Service, Hanoi; his article "Strive To Surpass the 1982 Agricultural Production Plan Goal" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 7 Jan 82 p 3)

Trần Tiến [TRAANF TIEENS]

Director of the Culture and Information Service, Hanoi; on 14 Jan 82 he presented his opinions concerning documents from the Central Committee of the VCP on the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP before a meeting of delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization. [HANOI MOI 15 Jan 82 p 1)

Lê Xuân Trinh [LEE XUAAN TRINH]

Head of the Planning Department, Ministry of Home Trade; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Trúc [NGUYEENX XUAAN TRUCS]

*A department Chief in the Office of the Council of Ministers; on 20 Jan 82 he attended a reception for the Vice President of Iraq. (NHAN DAN 21 Jan 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Trường [NGUYEENX VAWN TRUWOWNGF]

*Secretary of the VCP Cadre Affairs Committee and *Deputy Director of the State Bank; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Chu Viễn [CHU VIEENX]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi; his article on vegetable growing in his district appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 14 Jan 82 p 3)

Lê Quang Vịnh [LEE QUANG VINHJ]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; President of the Vietnam Youth Federation; his article "Building the Youth Union Through Youth Front Work" appeared in the cited source. (THANH NIEN No 11 Nov 81 p 2)

Hoàng Vụ [HOANGF VUJ]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Gia Lam District, Hanoi; his article "Thoughts on Establishing Gia Lam District's Planned Objectives for 1982" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 14 Jan 82 p 3)

Nghiêm Xuân Yêm [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Democratic Party; recently he attended a meeting to review accomplishments of the party in 1981 and plans for 1982. (NHAN DAN 20 Jan 82 p 1)

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Văn An [NGUYEENX VAWN AN]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Vo Nguyen Giap on Lunar New Years visits in his province. (NHAN DAN 25 Jan 82 p 4)

Nông Văn Ân [NOONG VAWN AANS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Luc Ngan District, Ha Bac Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Pham Van Dong on Lunar New Years visits in his district. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Phạm Bái [PHAMJ BAIS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thai Binh Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Vo Nguyen Giap on Lunar New Years visits of his province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Mai Văn Bộ [MAI VAWN BOOJ]

SRV Ambassador to France; on 1 February 1982 he attended the arrival in France of an SRV VCP delegation headed by Political Bureau Member Nguyen Duy Trinh to attend the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Mạnh Can [NGUYEENX MANHJ CAN]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Le Van Luong on Lunar New Years visit in the Hanoi area. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Chu Văn Cần [CHU VAWN CAAMF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lap Thach District, Vinh Phu Province; his article "Self Sufficient in Building a District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Feb 82 p 3)

Lâm Bá Châu [LAAM BAS CHAAU]

Secretary General of the Association of Vietnamese Residents in France; on 1 February 1982 he attended the arrival in France of a SRV VCP delegation headed by Political Bureau Member Nguyen Duy Trinh to attend the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 82 p 1)

Trần Chính [TRAANF CHINHS]

Of the Committee for Economic Liaison with Foreign Nations [Uy ban Lien lac kinh te voi nuoc ngoai]; on 3 February 1982 he participated in the signing of a Lao-USSR-SRV protocol for economic and commercial cooperation. (NHAN DAN 6 Feb 82 p 4)

Lê Mạnh Chung [LEE MANHJ CHUNG], Senior Colonel, Deceased

Born in 1925; Member of the Armed Forces Inspectorate General; Member of the VCP; he died following a protracted illness at the 108th Military Hospital on 29 January 1982. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jan 82 p 4)

Đỗ Văn Cổn [DOOX VAWN COONR]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi; on 29 January 1982 he participated in ceremonies marking the Victory of Dong Da. (NHAN DAN 30 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Cường [NGUYEENX DINHF CUWOWNGF], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Deputy Commander, 01 Armored Gp; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, 01 Armored Gp; his article "Things to Do So That Party Development Achieves a High Quality" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Đáng [NGUYEENX DANGS]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; S[illegible]ry of the VCP Committee, Cuu Long Province; on 25 January 1982 he accomp[illegible]itical Bureau Member Do Muoi on Lunar New Years visits in his province. ([illegible]AN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Võ Văn Định [VOX VAWN DINH], Deceased

Born in 1922 at My Hoa Village, Phy My District, Nghia Binh Province; Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; Delegate to the 7th National Assembly from Nghia Binh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Binh Province; he was in the USSR conducting research in economic management when he was striken and died on 16 January 1982. (NHAN DAN 5 Feb 82 p 4)

Chu Đỗ [CHU DOOX]

Vice Minister of Building; on 3 February 1982 he attended the ceremonies accepting a conveyor system provided by the USSR for the Bim Son Cement Plant. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 82 p 1)

Trần Đông [TRAANF DOONG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of Interior; on 25 January 1982 he made Lunar New Years visits in the Hanoi area. (NHAN DAN 27 Jan 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Minh Đức [NGUYEENX MINH DUWCS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Minh Hai Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Do Muoi on Lunar New Years visits in his province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Phùng Kiến Hàn [PHUNGF KIEENS HANF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Yen Lap District, Vinh Phu Province; his article "Augmenting Party Building in the Mountain Region" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 82 p 3)

Võ Sĩ Hòa [VOX SIX HOAF]

Chairman of the Peoples Committee, Nghi Loc District, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Directions and Measures for Solving Problems of Food and Clothing in One District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Hoàn [NGUYEENX VAWN HOANF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoai Duc District, Hanoi; his article "A District Solves Food and Clothing Problems" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 82 p 3)

Trương Văn Hội [TRUWOWNG VAWN HOWIJ]

*Deputy Head of the Hanoi College of Medicine; his article "From Revising Training Objectives to Rebuilding an Instructional Program" appeared in the cited source. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 11 & 12, Nov & Dec 81 p 7)

Nguyễn Duy Huấn [NGUYEENX ZUY HUAANS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Phuc Tho District, Hanoi; he was mentioned in an article concerning military inductions in his district. (NHAN DAN 1 Feb 82 p 1)

Hà Thiết Hùng [HAF THIEETS HUNGF]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied

Political Bureau Member Le Duc Tho on Lunar New Years visits in Hoang Lien Son Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Phạm Kim [PHAMJ KIM]

Deputy Head of the Otorhinolaryngology Institute; his article "Deafness in the Aged" appeared in the cited source. (SUC KHOE Jan 82 p 14)

Phan Văn Kim [PHAN VAWN KIM]

*SRV Ambassador to the GDR; on 20 January 1982 he awarded the SRV Friendship Medal to the GDR Secretary of State in Charge of Vocational Training General Department. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jan 82 p 4)

Mai Thúc Lân [MAI THUCS LAAN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Bac Province; recently he completed training at the Economics and Planning College where he presented his theme "Winter Cultivated Crop Configuration in Ha Bac Province.") (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 10, Oct 81 p 30)

Trịnh Văn Lân [TRINHJ VAWN LAAN]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Cuu Long Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Do Muoi on Lunar New Year visits in his province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Nông [sic] Ích Lập [NOONG ICHS LAAPJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Cao Bang Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Pham Van Dong on Lunar New Years visits of Cao Bang Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 1)
[Note: in the past this individual's name always appeared as Lương Ích Lập LUWOWNG ICHS LAAPJ].

Vũ Lập [VUX LAAPJ], Lieutenant General

Member of the Central Committee, of the VCP; Commander of the 2nd Military Region; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Le Duc Tho on Lunar New Years visits to the 2nd Military Region and Hoang Lien Son Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Hồng Long [HOONGF LONG]

Head of the Vocational Training General Department; his article "The Vocational Training System" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 82 p 3)

Đỗ Đại Lộc [DOOX DAIJ LOOCJ]

Vice Minister of Engineering and Metals; *Director of the South Vietnam Engineering Corporation; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Le

Van Luong on Lunar New Years visits to the homes of Ho Chi Minh City workers. (NHAN DAN 27 Jan 82 p 4)

Vũ Đình Mân [VUX DINHF MAAN], Deceased

Member of the VCP; former Vice Chairman of the Resistance and Administration Committee, Nam Dinh Province; former Chief of Cabinet of the Resistance and Administration Committee, 3rd Inter-Region; former Director of the Agriculture Service, Hanoi; from 1954 to 1965 Specialist in the Ministry of Agriculture; Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi; he was in retirement at the time of his death at age 80 on 22 January 1982. (NHAN DAN 29 Jan 82 p 4)

Phan Công Mạo [PHAN COONG MAOJ]

*Head of the Industrial Construction Institute, Ministry of Building; his article "Steady Advances of the Industrial Construction Institute" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Bùi Thiện Ngộ [BUIF THIEENJ NGOOJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Do Muoi on Lunar New Years visits in his zone. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Đình Nhiên [NGUYEENX DINHF NHIEEN]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Do Son District, Haiphong; he was mentioned in an article on the application of the product contract system in his district. (Paris REVOLUTION 5 Feb 82 p 59)

Tráng A Pao [TRANGS A PAO]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently he completed training at the Economics and Planning College where he presented his theme "Forest Protection for the Headwaters of the Chay River." (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 10, Oct 81 p 30)

Đỗ Hồng Phú [DOOX HOONGF PHUS]

*Director General of the Vietnam National Complete Equipment and Techniques Import-Export General Corporation; on 3 February 1982 he attended ceremonies accepting a conveyor system provided by the USSR for the Bim Son Cement Plant. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 82 p 4)

Đỗ Phụng [DOOX PHUNGJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Luc Ngan District, Ha Bac Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Pham Van Dong on Lunar New Years visits in his district. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Phước [NGUYEENX HUWUX PHUWOWCS]

*Deputy Head of the Biology Institute; his article "Use Advances in Biological Science and Technology to Support Production" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Thanh Quất [NGUYEENX THANH QUAATS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Bac Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Pham Van Dong on Lunar New Years visits in Ha Bac Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Hồng Sâm [NGUYEENX HOONGF SAAM], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Commander, Hai Ba Trung Ward Military Agency, Hanoi; his article on military recruiting appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 3)

Phan Ngọc Sến [PHAN NGOCJ SEENS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Minh Hai Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Do Muoi on Lunar New Years visit in his province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Bùi Quang Tạo [BUIF QUANG TAOJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Haiphong; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Vo Chi Cong on Lunar New Years visits in the Haiphong area. (NHAN DAN 27 Jan 82 p 4)

Quach Lê Thanh [QUACH LEE THANH]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cam Thuy District, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Districts Must Develop Rapidly to Solve Their Grain Problems" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Feb 82 p 3)

Đinh Thiện [DINH THIEENJ], Major General

Acting Commander of the Rear Service General Department; on 4 February 1982 he attended a reception at the Ministry of National Defense for a visiting USSR military delegation. (NHAN DAN 5 Feb 82 p 4)

Vũ Thơ [VUX THOW]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Bac Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Pham Van Dong on Lunar New Years visits in Ha Bac Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Thụ [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUJ]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Chief of Cabinet of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 30 January 1982 he attended the departure of a VCP

delegation for France to attend the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 82 p 1)

Phạm Hữu Thức [PHAMJ HUWUX THUWCS]

*Head of the Communications Technology Institute; his article "Steel Reinforced Concrete and Its Application" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG Jan 82 p 6)

Dương Việt Tiến [ZUWOWNG VIEETJ TIEENS]

Secretary of the VCP committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Le Duc Tho on Lunar New Years visits of Hoang Lien Son Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Đặng Trịnh [DAWNGJ TRINHJ]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thai Binh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Thai Binh Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Vo Nguyen Giap on Lunar New Year visits in his province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Dương Văn Trung [ZUWOWNG VAWN TRUNG]

SRV Ambassador to Albania; on 30 January 1982 he attended the signing of an SRV-Albanian protocol on trade and currency exchanges. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 82 p 4)

Hoàng Tuệ [HOANGF TUEEJ]

Head of the Linguistics Institute; his article "Linguistics in Our Nation's Revolution" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Song Tùng [NGUYEENX SONG TUNGF]

Vice Minister of Labor; his signature appeared on an interministerial memorandum dated 19 November 1981 on increasing overtime allowances for college and vocational middle school teachers. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 11 & 12, Nov & Dec 81 p 27)

Nguyễn Văn Tuổi [NGUYEENX VAWN TUOOI], Deceased

Member of the VCP since 1930; former Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cholon Province; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 26 January 1982 at age 78. (NHAN DAN 30 Jan 82 p 4)

Dương Tường [ZUWOWNG TUWOWNGF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cao Bang Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Pham Van Dong on Lunar New Years visit in Cao Bang Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Vinh [NGUYEENX VINH]

Vice Minister of Building; on 3 February 1982 he attended ceremonies accepting a conveyor system provided by the USSR for the Bim Son Cement Plant. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 82 p 1)

Phan Đình Vinh [PHAN DINHF VINH]

Deputy Chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 30 January 1982 he attended the departure of a VCP delegation for the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 82 p 1)

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